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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/898,568	07/03/2001	Arvind Gupta	42390P11139	2719

8791	7590	10/07/2005		

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030

EXAMINER
VU, TUAN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2193	

DATE MAILED: 10/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/898,568	GUPTA, ARVIND
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tuan A. Vu	2193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _25 August 2005_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-24_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the Applicant's response filed 8/25/2005.

As indicated in Applicant's response, claims 1-2, 7-8, 16, 21 has been amended; and claims 23-24 added. Claims 1-24 are pending in the office action.

Claims Objections

2.   Claims 2, 8, 16, 21, and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities: the recited limitation '*determining the application program installer incorrectly identified the successful installation of the update*' is not formulated with standard English constructs and almost leads to a form of idiomatic English.

Based on Applicants' partial clarification put forth in the reply, one interpretation or construction of such incongruously phrased limitation could be:

determining that the application program installer has incorrectly identified the installation of the update to be a successful installation;

or

determining that the application program installer has incorrectly identified the installation as being successful.

The incoherently structured sentence as of now leads to more than one ways of interpreting and should it be maintained in this form would potentially lead to a rejection under USC 112 second paragraph in that the claim fails to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention; or a potential USC 112 first paragraph for not being supported by the specifications.

Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Basani et al.,

USPN: 6,748,447 (hereinafter Basani), in view of Mathur, USPN: 5,008,814 (hereinafter

Mathur); and further in view of Araujo et al., USPubN: 2001/0047406 (hereinafter Araujo).

As per claim 1, Basani discloses a method comprising:

providing an update for altering network resources of a customer being served on one or

more servers (e.g. *brower-based ... content ... configuration*; *notifies the user ... file changes,*

assignment ...removing ... modifying ...parameters -- col. 5, lines 19 to col. 6, line 49 – Note:

user request for a content reconfiguration or files alteration being messages or assignments via a

browser interface and a CCM read on update for altering resources of a user serviced/hosted via

a group of servers; col. 7, lines 48-64; *individual components* - col. 20, lines 29-61;

configuration ... update – col. 21, lines 40-52);

selecting a first server of the cluster of servers (e.g. *group leader 30a-b* – Fig. 1);

backing up a starting configuration at one or more servers (e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62); and

utilizing a multi-purpose application program installer to update to the resources of the

one or more servers (e.g. *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52 – Note: software

executable to effect an installation read on application program installer; and the LAN and WAN

aspect of large scale distribution and multi-services of the distribution tool reads on multipurpose

– see SUMMARY - col. 4-7; Fig. 1).

But Basani does not disclose backing up a starting configuration of the first server and

utilizing the program installer to update the first server and determining whether to restore the

starting configuration of the first server with a backup-restore application program. However,

Basani does disclose the concept of commit a requested assignment in conjunction with backup

(col. 19, lines 37-57). In a cluster of network devices wherein a leader device is being

established for intra-cluster communication to receive and execute a command for update

analogous to Group Leader of Basani, Mathur also discloses providing an update to be installed

at a leader machine, one chosen first of the cluster of devices, and such upgrade software being

tested before being dispatched to the rest of the cluster's nodes (e.g. Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 52 to col.

5, line 6; col. 6 lines 3-10) and also discloses determination for roll-out in case of failure during

installation on any devices in the cluster (e.g. Fig. 2). It would have been obvious for one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a trial machine, e.g. a first

server as claimed, as taught by Mathur and implement the update installation trial to this first

machine among the cluster of servers by Basani so that upon failure thereof, determine to

execute a backup-restore program to that trial machine as suggested by Mathur. Based on the

concept to try before commit as suggested by Basani and further enhanced by Mathur, one skill

in the art would be motivated to do this because it is more resource-efficient to apply a trial on

one sample chosen among a group of target machine and would make it easier to recover should

a failure is detected upon such lead trial as suggested by Mathur.

Nor does Basani explicitly disclose that the customer network resources are hosted on

one or more hosting servers of a hosting service and that the clusters of servers are hosting

servers. The distribution using a plurality of servers as disclosed by Basani entails that servers

store resources related to users in order to provide configuration, changes or update based on

changes in policies or network security requirements (e.g. ... *enhanced security ... privacy;*

registration ... members - col. 5-6). That teaching implies user resources being hosted by a lead

server or a plurality of servers that provide support to content distribution or updates to the user

network resources. Further, Basani discloses a content management service reminiscent of

hosting service having interface though which user can request application execution or data

alteration or retrieval (e.g. Fig. 2) and to effect transaction type checking as well as access

privileges verification (e.g. *content dist – Policy, browser-based policy control* -Fig. 1); hence

the concept of user resources being hosted on a server is strongly implied if not disclosed. In

case it is not explicitly clear that user resources are hosted on host servers, that limitation would

have been obvious.

Araujo, in a method using a intermediate service analogous to the content management

center by Basani situated between the internet users and a private network to servers, discloses

hosting of remote customer via a web-based browser interface at a service enablement platform (

SEP- pg. 4, para 0032-0037). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to provide a hosting capability to the content management

service by Basani using the hosting platform as suggested by Araujo, because of the known

benefits that come with hosting services, i.e. hosting application for a thin-client paradigm as

mentioned by Araujo but also providing faster control over and retransmission of users requests

that would otherwise demand time-consuming communications and resources required to be

allocated among the remote users, thereby possibly burden network communication bandwidth

As per claim 2, Basani does not explicitly disclose program installer determining

whether applying the updates was a successful installation of resources on the first server; nor

does Basani specifically disclose determining the application program installer of the update to

the resources of the first server to be incorrect and upon which restoring the starting

configuration with the backup-restore program. However, Basani only discloses backup for roll

back (col. 19, lines 37-57); hence the concept as to finding out whether an upgrade needs to be

rolled back implies a determination by the installation process for finding out whether applying

the updates was a successful installation. Besides, this *restore* limitation has been addressed in

claim 1 above using Basani's commit and rollback teachings in conjunction with Mathur's trial

installation applied to a first node prior to dispatching to the rest of the clusters and roll-back

program.

As per claims 3 and 4, Basani does not disclose selecting a second server of the hosting

server but Mathur teaches committing being propagated from the master task node to a slave

node using selective distribution (e.g. *exclude nodes ... not appropriate* - col. 8, lines 23-65 –

Note: exclude inappropriate nodes is equivalent to selecting a second server) to the rest of the

servers and distributing a successfully tried software to the rest of the cluster nodes as mentioned

in claim 1; hence the combination as set forth in claim 1 is herein used to address the limitation

as to selecting a second server and replicating the first server onto a second server to apply the

update as well as utilizing the program installer to apply the update on the second server because

of the same reasons included in the corresponding rejection of claim 1.

As pre claim 5, Basani (in view of Mathur) does not explicitly disclose that an update

comprises differences between the network resources of hosted customer hosted by the hosting

service and a new version of such resources prepared by the customer. Official notice is taken

that the concept that an update necessarily encompasses a difference between a current version

held by a customer and a newer version to be updated to and being requested by the customer

within his/her preparing interface tool/environment is a well known concept at the time the

invention was made. Applying this concept to the altering of network resources by Basani and

upgrade of cluster nodes as taught by Mathur, the limitation as to the update having a difference

as taught by the above notice would have been obvious because there would be no need to

update should there be no difference between the current version of resources at the customer's

environment and the version held at the server level.

As per claim 6, Basani teaches update of data files and applications and records (e.g.

database 68, file list/delta, versioning – Fig. 2)

As per claim 7, Basani discloses a machine-readable medium having program

instructions for performing:

providing an update for altering network resources of a customer served through one or

more servers(e.g. *notifies the user, browser-based User interface* -- col. 5, lines 19-62 – Note:

user request for a alteration being notified via an interface is equivalent to update for altering

resources of a user serviced via a group of servers);

selecting a first server of the cluster of servers (group leader 30a-b – Fig. 1);

backing up a starting configuration at one or more servers (e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62); and

utilizing a multi-purpose application program to install the update to the resources of the

one or more servers (e.g. *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52).

But Basani does not disclose backing up a starting configuration of the first server and

utilizing the program installer to update the first server and determining whether to restore the

starting configuration of the first server with a backup-restore application program. Nor does

Basani disclose that the network resources of a customer are hosted on one or more hosting

servers of a hosting service; i.e. the clusters of servers are hosting servers.

But these limitations are already addressed in claim 1 using the combination of Basani,

Mathur, and Araujo's teachings.

As per claims 8-10, refer to corresponding rejection as set forth in claims 2-4

respectively.

As per claims 11-12, refer to corresponding rejection as set forth in claims 5-6

respectively.

As per claim 13, Basani discloses a system for implementing a new use for an

application program installer operable to install an application program (e.g. *executables ... to*

install – col. 21, lines 39-52) and rollback an installation if it appears unsuccessful, and a

backup-restore program to backup and restore (e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62) a configuration of a

machine, the system comprising:

a public network coupling a customer and a content management manager (e.g. *content*

creators, CCM – Fig. 1);

a private network coupling a content management manager, a content distributor (

distribution server 16 – Fig. 1), and a POD comprising comprising servers for hosting network

resources of the customer (*back-end servers* – Fig. 1);

wherein an update from a customer to the network resources being hosted by a POD is

received over the public network by the CMM server of front-end servers network to the content

distributor which is configured to select a first server among a cluster of back-end servers (Fig.

1),

utilize backup-restore program to backup a starting configuration at one or more servers

(e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62); and

utilize an application program to install the update to the resources of the one or more

servers of the POD (e.g. *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52).

But Basani does not disclose a firewall coupling a private network of hosting servers with

a public network over which the customer upgrade is being formed and sent over to the private

network to the content distributor to update the resources hosted by the POD. As for the firewall

limitation, the CMM by Basani is reminiscent of a firewall in terms of policies to filter

transaction across the outside network and the back-end servers (e.g. col. 5, lines 15-45; Fig. 1)

and is designed to communicate upgrade request from authoring client to the back-end servers or

POD (col. 5, lines 19-62). Araujo, in a system using a service enablement platform (SEP)

situated between the back-end servers and the internet users, discloses a firewall separating the

internet and the private network in which the SEP, acting like a content distributor,

communicates with the POD (e.g. *Firewall 57, SEP 200* - Fig. 1). At the time the invention was

made, setting a firewall to separate enterprise back-end services from broad band wide area

network was a known concept. In view of the policies enforced to commit some of transaction as

disclosed by Basani, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide a firewall in addition to the Basani's CMM so to delegate firewall

functionalities as mentioned by Araujo on top to the distribution and synchronization tasks taken

by the CMM. One skill in the art would be motivated to do so because this would increase

protection for data integrity inside the private network, i.e. back-end servers, such as being well-

known in the art of using firewalls as suggested via Araujo's teachings.

Basani does not disclose utilizing backing up a starting configuration of the first server

and utilizing the program installer to apply the update the resources hosted by the POD. Nor

does Basani disclose that the POD comprises hosting servers, that the network resources of a

customer are hosted on one or more hosting servers of the POD, i.e. that the clusters of servers

are hosting servers belonging to the POD (Note: a cluster of server to provide a common

enterprise of services protected by a private network is equivalent to a POD, and this is disclosed

by Basani in view of Araujo).

But these above limitations are already addressed in claim 1 using the combination of

Basani, Mathur, and Araujo's teachings.

As per claim 14, Basani discloses a first network communicating a client attempts for

network resources being received by a front-end server and provided over the POD of the back-

end (Fig. 1); but does not disclose access attempt for network resources being received by a

firewall; but this firewall implementation has been addressed in claim 13 and is rejected herein

using the same rationale as set forth therein.

As per claim 15, Basani discloses a content distributor for backups and restorations (e.g. backups, restorations - col. 5, lines 15-35) but does not specify restoring the configuration of the first server. But this limitation has been addressed in claim 1 using Mathur's teachings.

As per claims 16-17, refer to corresponding rejection as set forth in claims 2-3 respectively.

As per claims 18-19, these claims correspond to claims 4-5 and are rejected with the corresponding rejection as set forth therein respectively.

As per claim 20, Basani discloses a method for implementing a new use for an application program installer operable to install an application program (e.g. *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52) and rollback an installation if it appears unsuccessful, and a backup-restore program to backup and restore (e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62) a configuration of a machine, the method comprising the steps of :

providing an update for altering(e.g. *notifies the user, browser-based User interface* -- col. 5, lines 19-62 – Note: user request for a alteration being notified via an interface is equivalent to update for altering resources of a user serviced via a group of servers);

selecting a first server of the cluster of servers (e.g. *group leader 30a-b* – Fig. 1);

backing up a starting configuration at one or more servers (e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62); and

utilizing an application program to install the update to the resources of the one or more servers (e.g. *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52).

But Basani does not disclose backing up a starting configuration of the first server and utilizing the program installer to update the first server and determining whether to restore the starting configuration of the first server with a backup-restore application program. Nor does

Basani disclose that the network resources of a customer are hosted on one or more hosting

servers of a hosting service; i.e. the clusters of servers are hosting servers.

But these limitations are already addressed in claim 1 using the combination of Basani,

Mathur, and Araujo's teachings.

As per claims 21-22, refer to corresponding rejection as set forth in claims 2-3

respectively.

As per claim 23, Basani discloses a method for providing an update for altering network

resources of a customer being served on one or more servers (e.g. *brower-based ... content ...*

configuration; notifies the user ... file changes, assignment ...removing ... modifying

...parameters -- col. 5, lines 19 to col. 6, line 49 – Note: user request for a content

reconfiguration or files alteration being messages or assignments via a browser interface and a

CCM read on update for altering resources of a user serviced/hosted via a group of servers; col.

7, lines 48-64; *individual components* - col. 20, lines 29-61; *configuration ... update* – col. 21,

lines 40-52), comprising:

selecting a first server of the cluster of servers (e.g. *group leader 30a-b* – Fig. 1);

backing up a starting configuration at one or more servers (e.g. col. 19, lines 39-62);

providing a multi-purpose application program installer to configure a specific purpose

for the application program installer (e.g. *particular operating system, configuration ...registry* –

col. 21, lines 32-48; *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52 and the LAN and WAN

aspect of large scale distribution and multi-services of the distribution tool reads on multipurpose

– see SUMMARY - col. 4-7; Fig. 1); and

utilizing a multi-purpose application program installer to update to the resources of the

one or more servers (e.g. *executables ... to install* – col. 21, lines 39-52 – Note: software

executable to effect an installation read on application program installer; and the LAN and WAN

aspect of large scale distribution and multi-services of the distribution tool reads on multipurpose

– see SUMMARY - col. 4-7; Fig. 1).

But Basani does not disclose backing up a starting configuration of the first server and

utilizing the program installer to update the first server and determining whether to restore the

starting configuration of the first server with a backup-restore application program. However,

these limitations have been addressed in claim 1 above.

As per claim 24, in reference to claim 1, this claim includes the limitations that

correspond to those of claim 2; hence incorporates the corresponding rejections as set forth

therein respectively.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/22/2004 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Following are the observations in regard thereto.

       As per the Claims 2, 8, 16, 21 objections:

(A)   Applicants have not convinced on the correctness of the English structures of the claim

when trying correct the impropriety of the English constructing parts. Yet, the nature of the

confusing or erroneous parts of this English construct has been pointed out and some examples

of possible ways of correcting those have been proffered. It is hence reminded that not only an

incongruous English construction is jeopardizing a favorable claim interpretation but a lack of

definiteness in the claim language can also implicate a deficient support by the specifications or

failure to set the metes and bounds by the claim. And it is deemed a waste of resource just for

the effort in analyzing and pointing out which is correct or incorrect in terms of English

sentences construction; therefore, a proposed corrections to the claim can be referred to back at

the Claim Objection section as set forth above, let alone the possibility that such examples of

confusing constructs could lead to a USC 112, 2nd paragraph type of rejection.

   As per rejection 35 USC §103:

(B)   Applicants have submitted that Basani's distribution of digitized data is not equivalent to

a conventional 'application program installer' such as MSI because of the proprietory nature of

Basani's distribution to a large number of servers (Appl. Rmrks, pg. 11, top and middle) and this

is not equivalent to the recited installer to update resources of the customer. The rejection has

cited portions from Basani that show resources being objects for update, resources that involve

security-related files or content/software pertinent to users for which a change is to be provided

via the CCM and other services. The limitation recited as 'network resources of the customer' is

not sufficiently narrow so that it distinguish from what Basani's resources being modified or

changed via the CCM protocol and related distribution service approach in accordance to

requirements by network policies or security. When a user security-related resources (i.e. an

virtually inherent feature in network communication protocol) are involved as a result of a need

of change -- or request for new configuration – due to policies/protocol, it is imperative that the

server have prior possession of the user profile data so that it would know whether such user data

would still be in accordance with said policy change; and this is alluded to or disclosed in

Basani's cited portions (see Fig. 1-3). Hence, Basani has fulfilled the so-called 'user network

resources'. Further, the limitation recited as 'application program installer' is not specific

sufficiently to clearly distinguish from a software executable enabling an update as disclosed by

Basani's CCM-based distribution and update system. Hence, the arguments are not convincing

because, based on the claim as recited, a broad reasonable interpretation has been applied; and

what is cited in the rejection do teach 'application program installer' to 'apply the update to the

network resources of the customer'. And there is not teaching from the claim as to what exactly

the recited 'multi-purpose' amounts to; especially when nowhere in the specifications this term is

associated with the 'application program installer' phrase. Applicants are asked to provide a

specific portion in the disclosure that would explicitly support the so-recited limitation referred

to as 'multi-purpose' so as to make it distinguishable from what has been alleged as 'proprietary

environment'. If multi-purpose only means operable on many different types of target machines

and network protocol/regulation, then this is disclosed in the Basani's SUMMARY of the

INVENTION. The argument appears to have been bordering on inconsistency grounds, because

on the one hand, the argument states that Basani applies distribution to selected large size or

mass remote servers; and on the other hand, deems that Basani is only working with a limited

proprietary environment. The very meaning of 'multi-purpose' does not stem from how large or

how limited the number of target machines the application is intended to operate with.

Otherwise, the term has to provide clear connotation to a diversity of purpose, a multi-facetted

use; and there is no pointing out by Applicant that Basani is not disclosing this aspect in view of

the cited parts in the rejection. The argument turns out to be non persuasive.

(C)   Applicants have submitted that the combination of Basani and Araujo does not teach or

suggest the multi-purpose application such as MSI or the like (Appl Rmrks, pg. 12); and the

dependent claims are allowable based on the failure of the combination as set forth above. These

arguments amount to mere assertion without pointing out where and how the combination as set forth in the rejection do not meet the claimed features as recited, based on the explanation of section B above.

For those reasons, the rejection will stand as set forth above.

Conclusion

6.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A Vu whose telephone number is (272) 272-3735. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-4:30PM/Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kakali Chaki can be reached on (571)272-3719.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-3735 (for non-official correspondence – please consult Examiner before
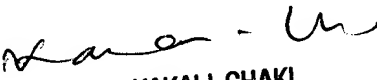
using) or 703-872-9306 (for official correspondence) or redirected to customer service at 571-

272-3609.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be

directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist: 571-272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

VAT
September 26, 2005

KAKALI CHAKI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100